THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 141. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT SINGAPORE.
In the Matter of JAMES HENRY ADAMS, *and* WILLIAM DREYER, *surviving partners of* H. G. WOLCOTT, *and lately carrying on business in Singapore as Merchants and Agents under the Style of* WOLCOTT AND COMPANY, *Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that upon reading the Petition of the above named Insolvents presented to the said Court *on the 30th day of November*, 1852: It was on that day ordered by the said Court that the further hearing of the said Petition be on *Monday the Third day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Four* and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on the said last mentioned day the said Insolvents be then respectively discharged personally and that their after acquired property should also be discharged from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of filing their Petition for Relief.

H. C. CALDWELL, *Chief Clerk. Singapore.*

Chief Clerk's Office,
Singapore, 3rd January, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here*, and at *Canton*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July*, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add: Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co. *Agents at Shanghae.*

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE-INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very choice selection of LIGHT FANCY CLOTH of the best quality and most suitable for the present season.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, March 24th, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co., *Butchers & Bakers,* Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT-Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE at present residing in Hongkong, are desirous of obtaining employment at *Shanghae*, or either of the *Northern Ports*,—the one as Store-keeper (keeping books of the same) the other as House-keeper or attendant on a family. Unexceptionable references can be produced—address by letter X, Post Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Agent in Shanghae.*

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co., *Agents in Hongkong.*

January 26th, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

Copy No. [illegible]

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 8th April, 1853.

Her Majesty's Consul is directed by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to circulate, for general information, the annexed copy of his answers to His Excellency the Taoutai's application for assistance in the defence of the City.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Community at Shanghae.

Copy No. 16.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 7th April, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that H. E. *Woo*, Taoutae, paid me an official visit to-day in order personally to urge the expediency of a declaration from the Foreign Consuls at this conjuncture, which would enable him to assure the people of Shanghae, that the Ships of war at present in Port would protect them and lend effective assistance to defend the city from any attack on the part of the Insurgents.

I told him it would be necessary that I should take your Excellency's instructions before I could give him any reply, and in conformity with these, I have now to state that I directed Mr. Interpreter Meadows to call upon the Taoutae and inform him "that your Excellency could hold out no promise whatever of assistance in the defence of the city if attacked by the Insurgent Forces. But that unquestionably you would defend the Property within the Foreign settlement, if any attack upon it were made: in regard to any danger to be apprehended from thieves or marauders within the walls of the city, you would naturally desire to assist the authorities in preventing the pillage of honest citizens, but that you must reserve to yourself the right to determine what course should be pursued, when the circumstances which might call for any intervention were before you.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

To His Excellency
Sir GEORGE BONHAM, Bart., K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

True copies,
(Signed) FREDC. HOWE HALE.

No. 7.

CIRCULAR.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *4th April*, 1853.

A Public Meeting of the Subscribers to Trinity Church, will be held at this Consulate on *Wednesday next the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock* P.M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, &c., &c.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

TO THE BRITISH SUBSCRIBERS.

PREVIOUS to the arrival of the latest accounts of the destruction of the Tartars, and assumption of power by the New Dynasty at Nan-king, we had prepared the following remarks; and as we have neither time nor opportunity to remodel them, and the main features of the emergency may not yet be greatly altered, we leave them as originally written.

The intelligence from the disturbed districts gradually assumes more importance, although, as yet we are without any definite accounts of what has taken place, beyond stray items of news that ooze out from time to time, as the urgency of the case calls for more strenuous efforts on the part of the local authorities.

It is pretty clear, however, from the repeated applications made to the Consuls of foreign powers, that the Imperialists in this and the neighbouring provinces have been quite unequal to the emergency, and have failed to stop the rapid progress of the insurgents; and, in all probability, the popular party is at the present time within less than one hundred miles of this port. It therefore behoves us to keep a sharp look-out lest any sudden irruption, whether from the insurgents or their camp-followers, into the immediate neighbourhood of this port should put things into worse disorder than we are at present.

For personal safety we think there need be no alarm, as we have five vessels of war, four of which are steamers in the harbour,—but there are other considerations which demand our attention.

In less than three months hence we shall be looking out for the new Tea and Silk produce arriving in Shanghae—and what security do we hold that we shall be able to procure the one or other crop.

Finally—It behoves us as a mercantile community to seek by every possible means of inquiry to ascertain the feeling of the dominant party in these parts, as to their friendliness or hostility towards the trade of Western nations. Great Britain and America have large stakes in the game that may be played here during the next six or twelve months; and we would arouse the community from its apathy, to seek for a clear understanding on this subject. There are difficulties in the way no doubt, but none, we apprehend, such as may not be overcome by energy and perseverance. Let a deputation of the most influential Chinese Merchants be instructed by our own Merchants to seek out the information required, and it will be strange if the combined intelligence of the whole body, cannot adopt some effectual means of procuring a definite solution of the difficulty, that, at present looms in the horizon over the prospects of commerce for the ensuing season.

It may be replied that as Foreigners, we have no right to meddle in the matter beyond affording protection to our commerce, unless one or other party seeks our interference, and then we need a much more intimate acquaintance with the question as to its being a national or insurrectionary movement, in order to deal advantageously with it.

Again—the question with foreign nations should not be restricted to the simple advantage derivable to this or that nation—but be viewed in regard to the ultimate benefit to the interests of civil and religious liberty, for the hundreds of millions of souls in this vast and semi-barbarous empire. Whatever will conduce to the spread of true religion, and real liberty to the masses of this heathen land, should be the grand consideration with Western nations, whenever the time arrives for foreign aid to the one party, in order to put down seditious movements, or to the other, to secure liberty of person and extension of the social and commercial advantages possessed by foreign states.

Much may, hereafter, be effected towards these desirable ends by a wise, consistent, and liberal policy on the part of Western nations united for this purpose. The treaty made by Sir Henry Pottinger, by demanding equal privileges for all nations trading with China, gave the death-blow to that exclusive policy so rigidly maintained for ages by this country against the "outside barbarians." We trust, however, the day is not far distant, when, that able policy may be so greatly expanded as to embrace free trade with all the ports of the Middle-kingdom, and give free ingress and egress to all its provinces by right of treaty, with the whole civilized world. The solution of this problem may be nearer than we imagine—its acceleration or indefinite postponement is dependent upon the turn affairs will shortly take in this country—it is, therefore, highly desirable, that we should obtain the earliest and most decisive information upon the subject, and this makes us favorable to the despatch of proper persons with a view simply, to ascertain these objects. At the same time, we again express our most decided opposition to the slightest show of assistance to, or interference with, one or other belligerent party, until accurate information points out the proper course to be adopted by foreigners, in order to extend and consolidate the permanent interests of mankind in general, and the Chinese more especially.

We do not in this, take credit to ourselves for any ultra-philanthropic views, but fully believe that whatever conduces to the firmer settlement of the freedom and civilization of this people, will, ultimately, advance the prosperity of those nations who are engaged in commerce with them.

WE can only mention that a very important Public Meeting was held at H. M.'s Consulate yesterday, H. M.'s Consul, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., in the chair—at which under the sanction of H. E. Sir George Bonham, a British Volunteer-corps was enrolled for the defence of the British Residents at this port—and which Captain Tronson, of the Second Fusiliers, Bengal Army, consented to command. The meeting was well attended, and quite unanimous in the propriety of the proceeding as a precautionary measure.

A meeting was held on Friday, the 8th inst., by the Americans, for the purpose of forming themselves into an organised body to assist in defence of the settlement if circumstances required. It was not very successful however, if we may judge by the apathy generally manifested, although we do not fear our American brethren have any lurking intention of running away if danger appears, yet, as there was not any general demur to the opinions of one speaker who thought that we "under-estimated the enemy's strength, and over-estimated our own," it would have given colour to the suspicion of those who do not know that there is plenty of metal at bottom. The meeting resulted in the following resolution as a sort of compromise between the fighting men, of whom there were enough, including the missionary gentlemen, to form a strong minority, and the non-combatants.

Resolved,—That a committee of three persons shall be appointed to devise measures for combined action in case of danger to the community.

Messrs. Cunningham, Wetmore, and Warden, were chosen for the committee.

WE hear from good authority, that on the 5th of April another letter was received from the lieutenant-governor of the province, Yang, addressed through the Taoutae to the foreign consuls, stating that he is now elevated to the rank of viceroy; from which it is to be inferred that the former viceroy Luh, is either dead or degraded. *In the course of his letter he states, *that the city of Nan-king has been taken by the insurgents, and the viceroy's seal and official papers have been lost.* He intimates likewise that the three square-rigged merchant-vessels that have sailed up the Yang-tsze-keang are *inefficacious* and *inconvenient*: that nothing but *war steamers* will answer the purpose, which he intreats may be sent with all speed to Chin-keang-foo, or else all will be lost.

* It appears from the proclamation of Lo and Hwang, in another part of this paper, that he has gone over to the insurgents.

LAST Saturday afternoon, the U. S. war-str. *Susquehanna*, left this anchorage on her destined trip to Nanking. We had heard doubts expressed as to her being able to navigate the Yang-tsze-keang, owing to her large draught of water, which has been variously stated from 19 to 22 ft. The Hon'ble. Humphrey Marshall, U. S. Commissioner, P. S. Forbes, Esq., Consul of Canton, and Dr. P. Parker, U. S. chargé d'affaires were on board of her. Had success attended their undertaking, we should at least, in all probability, have shortly had the satisfaction of knowing something definite about the existing state of political parties in China, so as to enable us to regulate our proceedings with some degree of precision as regards the future,—could any reliable information respecting the power and the intentions of the insurgents to carry through their designs,—or the capability of the imperialists to put down the movement, and restore tranquillity to the country—have been obtained. So far well, but nevertheless, our anticipations were very quickly realized; for, on Monday, the *Susquehanna*, again returned to her former anchorage, not having been able to proceed on account of the shallowness of the water in the Yang-tsze-keang.

This is, we dare say, a great disappointment to the Hon'ble. Commissioner and his colleagues; but we believe it will turn out in the end, that it is just as well that he did not get mixed up, unexpectedly, with the insurgent party.

WE willingly give insertion to the able letter of our Correspondent *R.* Owing to the accumulation of subjects in our smaller type, we are compelled to give it in a larger character than usual. Some portion of our leader of last week, we observe, has not been taken altogether in the sense we intended, but we have neither space nor time at present to reply.—

In re Tien-teh.

It may seem to be a strange prelude to my remarks Mr. Editor, but I frankly confess I have never been able to determine between two current opinions, viz, whether *Heavenly Virtue* really has a living portraiture or whether this excellent title has been fancifully given to a Kwang-si myth, a sort of insurrectionists' Mrs. Harris, or a fabulous animal from the interior antagonistic to the Dragon, and destined to wage a perpetual war with him like the fight for the Crown which has been so pluckily maintained from the earliest historic times by the Lion and the Unicorn.

But this is not much to the purpose: whoever may be the leader of the conspirators we are now pretty well assured that a formidable conspiracy exists; that it is powerful and efficient compared with the force that it has to contend against,—is directed with more than ordinary vigor and energy, and aims at nothing less than the complete overthrow and subversion of the Imperial rule. As far as we know, an uninterrupted success has attended the northward march of the insurgent force, and it would seem that the capture of Nanking and its adjacent cities, has left no strong point unattained in this part of China. The robbers of Kwang-si as we have been accustomed to call them—in occupation of the valley of the Yang-tsze-keang have the key to wealth and power:—whatever divisions there may be among themselves hereafter, or whatever difficulty they may find in erecting a government and gaining for it the confidence of the people—the work of conquest seems to be nearly done. It is strange as true, that the people whom we thought only about equal to petty larceny have nearly stolen an Empire.

Can we doubt that these things will excite a deep interest at home, or that the progress of the insurgents, their policy, their feelings towards foreigners and the probable changes that may result to our relations with China, will fail to engage a good deal of public attention? It is by no means unlikely that the political and religious professions of Tien-teh's party, may excite some degree of sympathy at home, mingled very powerfully no doubt with the misconception of matters which we commonly see at such a distance, and shared in very probably by shippers of manufactured goods.

The representatives of foreign powers, who are so much concerned in the political question, and Christian missionaries who, no doubt, are more than usually interested too, have the task of explaining why for some time past, they have known so little of a prosperous power whose purpose was to make an end of the reigning dynasty and the received form of heathen worship. The representatives of England and America particularly, have reason to know that they may be called upon hereafter to give an account of the performance of what may prove a graver duty than we have been wont to think. In reference to the policy of Sir George Bonham and the plans of the American Minister, your last week's paper gave us a report with which I think your readers would hardly concur. Whilst yielding anything but an unreserved assent to the active measures of the American Minister, you appeared at the same time to be still less pleased with Sir George Bonham's passive looking on. At such a critical period and with such weighty interests at stake, the measures which foreign representatives may deem it wise to take cannot but be regarded with much anxiety by foreign residents in China, and all who are interested in Chinese affairs: now Mr. Editor, it appears to be generally believed that Sir George Bonham is a passive looker on from a conviction of the prudence of such a policy: and I am sure if the sense of the foreign community were taken it would be found that a large majority concurred in this view. It is that we may not be compromised in a bad quarrel;—and is not this wise? Let us turn to the American side. You commend the energy of the Minister's character but who shall be found to praise his discretion? The *Susquehanna* failed in her mission as many predicted, and the impolicy of seeking an officer in a beleaguered city on the verge of destruction, for the purpose of going through the form of a complimentary reception, is most startlingly shown if we may believe the common report that before the *Susquehanna* had gone a mile on her way, the head of the unfortunate Viceroy had been fixed on the gate of the captured city. It was well known before the *Susquehanna* left, that the object of her going to Nanking would probably be misrepresented by the Taoutae, whose plan it was to endeavor to intimidate the Insurgents by the threat of foreign interference. A large majority of the community saw with regret, that the receiving-ship *Science* had been permitted to go up the Yang-tsze-keang, as most likely with the aid of the Taoutae's lucid explanations to implicate foreigners and possibly, to identify them with what for the time at least was a losing cause. A good understanding between the American Consul and the Taoutae has had something to do with this, and if as is to be feared, the Insurgents now regard the foreigners as unfriendly to them, as having taken part against them and therefore as enemies, our American friends may take their full share of the blame, for it rests with them most justly.

It is all-important to our future relations with China that we should make no mistake now; and surely the policy of foreigners is not to compromise themselves in an uncertain quarrel, by giving to one side a poor halting help that can do the helped no good and may react upon us.

I am not a rebel, Mr. Editor, nor am I pleading Tien-teh's cause, but I speak for the wisest measures to improve a rare opportunity of doing good. Let us rather do nothing than do wrong. *Facilis descensus averni*—'tis easy to put your foot in it.

R.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE INSURGENTS.

劉 Lew, the lord who founds the dynasty and tranquillizes distant regions, being especially commissioned to publish peace throughout the region of Keang-nan, issues the following proclamation:

I, the Commissioner, having respectfully received the imperial commands, in conjunction with the Captain-General Yang, to console the people and punish offenders, have found our cause in every place rapidly advancing, with irresistible energy; but whilst we have beheaded the avaricious magistrates and abandoned officers, we have not injured any honest people. It is to be regretted, however, that the salt-smugglers and local banditti, previous to the arrival of our army have availed themselves of the opportunity to rob and plunder, and defile men's wives and daughters. Our general in chief has already sent an especial messenger to search for and seize these vagabonds, and cut off their heads as a warning to others, to the extent of a thousand or more. Now hearing that in the region of Keang-nan there are still a number of these plunderers scattered throughout the villages, who taking advantage of the citizens' removing to the hamlets and farmsteads, around, have assembled for the purpose of plundering them, thus distressing our faithful subjects, which is conduct of a most detestable kind; we have therefore sent forward some well-disciplined troops, places both far and near, wherever our army is expected to come, and if they meet with any cases of robbery and plunder, they are to take a note of the names and surnames of all parties thus engaged; and as soon as the chief city of the given region is taken, another notice will be issued to enquire into the truth of the allegations, and in case of their proving correct, both male and female of the village in question will be exterminated, without leaving a dog or a fowl remaining. I, the Commissioner, being actuated by benevolent feelings, cannot allow myself to put any one to death without giving them due warning, on which account I issue this proclamation beforehand, desiring that each one would look well to his doings, and not allow covetous desires to arise, lest they be indiscriminately slaughtered, as were two villages to the north and west of 蕪湖 Woo-hoo. You people living in cities should not remove in disorder, so as to expose yourselves to these plunderings: but as soon as our army arrives you have only to write the word "obedient" over your doors, and if any of our soldiers disturb you, they shall be instantly decapitated, as a warning to all. Let each one trembingly obey. A special proclamation.

Given in the 4th year of 天德 Thien-teh, 2nd moon, (latter end of March.)

Stuck up on the walls of 句容 Keu-yung. Lat. 31° 58' N., Long. 119° 9' E.; about 35 miles E. by S. of Nan-king.

W. H. M.

PROCLAMATION BY THE INSURGENTS.

羅 Lo, commander of the land and sea forces, and the general in charge of pacificating the eastern region and subduing the Manchows,

黃 Hwang, commissary-general, and member of the council of war, together issue the following proclamation:—

"Our emperor on the 22nd day of the present moon (March 31st), established the seat of his government at Nan-king, having thoroughly slaughtered the Manchow thieves, without leaving a dog or a fowl remaining. The Chinese officers, Luh-kēen-ying* and his fellows, having all submitted to our rule, our emperor has not improperly injured a single individual of the people. At present our grand army will in a few days arrive at Soo-chow, Sung-keang, Chang-chow, and Chin-keang; let all the people of the various districts in those prefectures be informed, that our great officers are deeply versed in astrology, and know that Ursa Major is now in the ascendant over Keang-nan, and the 太白 Thae-pih star (Venus) has arrived at Sung-keang. The stinking foreigners at Shang-hae are not worthy to be considered men, and it will be difficult to secure that there shall be no fighting at Shang-hae. Now the inhabitants of Chang-chow & Chin-keang need not be under any alarm; but the honest people of Soo-chow and Sung-keang should get out of the way some hundred *le* among the villages, when they may ensure their safety. The subjects of the former dynasty are the children of the new emperor, and therefore it is necessary that we should advise them to take care of themselves. When our emperor has finally settled his government, we will issue a proclamation recalling the people to their homes, that they may peacably follow their usual occupations, and attend to the literary examinations. Let every one make himself acquainted with these our commands."

Stuck up at the gate of Soo-chow on the 24th day of the 2nd moon, (April 2nd.)

* Late viceroy of Nan-king.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TAOU-TAE.

Woo, intendant of circuit, &c., informs the people that he has just received a flying dispatch from the General Heang-yung, to the effect that he, on the 22d day of the 2d moon, (March 31st,) had led on his troops to the town of Tan-yang, in the prefecture of Nan-king,* and in a few days he expected to have his army in sufficient order to attack the rebels: he is anxious lest the people hearing of what has happened should be thrown into a state of alarm, and therefore sends this flying dispatch to inform the Intendant of Circuit that he may order the people to pursue their usual avocations, and not to be disturbed by anxiety; for let the rebels be ever so numerous, we shall certainly exterminate them without leaving any behind.

In obedience to the above communication, I, the intendant, issue the present proclamation for the information of all. A special proclamation.

8d year of Hēen-fung, 2d moon, 29th day, (April 7th.)

W. H. M.

* A small town about 30 miles south of Nan-king, and not the district city of that name.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Hēen-fung, 3rd year, 2nd moon, 11th day.
March 10*th*, 1853.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION AND PRAYER.

An imperial decree has been received to the following effect.

"In the first decade of the present moon, when the prayer for grain and the great sacrifices are offered, We intend to proceed in person to the front of the altar, and after a night of watching and fasting, reverently to offer up our heartfelt supplications, in order that our people may enjoy peaceful repose, and perpetually cease from war and strife. We reflect that ever since the rebels have begun to excite disturbance, from Kwang-si to Hoo-nan, and from Hoo-nan to Hoo-pih, the cities through which they have passed have been trodden under foot; and that having now proceeded to lay seige to Woo-ch'hang, myriads upon myriads of intelligent beings are reduced to misery and woe. In those regions likewise which have not been the objects of direct attack, the people ter-

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"We conceive also that the bands of robbers do not entirely consist of abandoned villains, who follow the rebels of their own free will; many of them, doubtless, having been seized by the insurgents, have been made to do their bidding, and, irregularly seeking to prolong their existence, have not been able to return to their duty. Recently some of the most celebrated of the rebels such as 蕭潮潰 Seaou-chaou-kwei, and others, have been successively put to death; 韋正 Wei-ching has been taken off by invisible powers; and one after another of the principle revolters will it is expected be slain by human hands; for the atrocious wickedness of the rebels has become so aggravated that both spirits and men unite in the expression of indignation. How can these infernal monsters be allowed to roam abroad in open day! having for a long time practiced their villanies, they must assuredly be speedily exterminated, in order to satisfy universal expectation, and tranquillize the whole country.

"We having received a commission from Heaven, to punish the refractory and compassionate the multitude of living beings, will not spare thousands and myriads from the public treasury, in order to save the people from calamities equal to fire and flood. We have now especially appointed great officers to assemble the well-trained troops from every quarter, and unite their efforts in exterminating the rebels: what difficulty then shall we find in keeping away this pestilential influence, without leaving a trace behind. We cannot help thinking, however, upon those of our people who are forced into the service of the rebels; if they do not comply, they are put to death by the rebels; and if they do, they are killed by the soldiers; poor bewildered creatures, without understanding, they have allowed themselves to be caught in a snare. The ancients have a saying, 'Behead the chief rebels, but do not hurt those who are forced to follow them.' We, embodying the benevolent feeling of high Heaven in cherishing a regard for human life, cannot allow ourselves to deal out indiscriminate slaughter. Therefore we decree, that should any have been forced into the service of the insurgents, if they will return to their allegiance, we will not object to exempt them from the punishment of death. If any one be able to bind and deliver up some of the principal rebels, or acting for us, in the rebel lines, will put to death some of the enemy, or bring with them the heads of the long-haired rebel chiefs; they shall not only be forgiven their former offences, but be liberally rewarded. Let every one bethink himself and awake from his lethargy, lest he make work for future repentance.

"Our dynasty has been presided over by a succession of sage monarchs, whose deep-seated benevolence and widely-extended favours have penetrated all classes of the people: but We, with a slender amount of virtue, succeeding to the great inheritance, have for these three years diligently inquired into the events to which the people are exposed, and strenuously exerted ourselves more and more for their remedy: although we have, on account of the partial droughts and inundations in various provinces, and in consequence of the stoppage of the water-communication near Nan-king, exempted the people from the payment of the land-revenue, and even afforded temporary relief: so also in the provinces of Canton and Hoo-kwang, which have been recently occupied by troops we have made especial arrangements for their benefit, remitting taxes and conferring favours: yet the distresses of the people have not been entirely removed, and the partial benefits have not been equal to the general necessities. We, reflecting upon the distresses of our subjects, some of whom have no means of obtaining a livelihood, have again and again examined into and blamed ourselves, which seems after all but empty ceremony. I am therefore filled with apprehension, and humbly entreat August Heaven to pardon my offences and save my poor people.† Let the great officers of the court and the various provinces, with the officers of the different districts, arouse the good feelings of their nature, and seek to rid the people of the calamity. The scholars and people of every place, also must unite in opposing the enemy, and speedily exterminate these rebellious monsters. Thus they will perpetually enjoy peace and prosperity, under the gracious protection of Heaven: while we, with the officers and people throughout the empire, will be alike animated by reverence and gratitude. The present period, being the season appointed for offering the great sacrifices, with the proper ceremonies, we have set forth our views and feelings, and again reiterate our injunctions. Let the Board of Ceremonies, with the great officers of every province, engrave and publish this decree on yellow paper, to inform all, both far and near, that they may be made universally acquainted with our intentions. Respect this."

* There is a remarkable change of style here, where the emperor addresses the Deity, and the first person singular instead of the plural pronoun is employed.

2d moon, 2d day (March 11).

An imperial decree has been received to the following effect:—

"According to the report of 張亮基 Chang-leang-ke it appears that the rebel 蕭潮潰 Seaou-chaou-kwei was killed by an explosion of gunpowder. The said Seaou-chaou-kwei was a daring and distinguished man among the rebels, and assumed the title of 西王 Se-wang, or western king. Some time ago, when 羅五 Lo-woo and a number of others were taken prisoners, they reported that the rebel in question, was killed by the explosion of a cannon at 長沙 Chang-sha, and that his body was buried at 老龍潭 Laou-lung-tan. Since that time the grave has been dug up, and the body identified, whereupon it has been cut to pieces and exposed as a warning to all. Lo-woo and his fellows, six in number, have had their hearts torn out, which have been offered in sacrifice to the officers and men killed in battle, in order to gratify the indignant feelings of the living, and to comfort the souls of departed worthies. The rebels 洪秀全 Hung-sew-tsenen, and the rest, who have disturbed the provinces of Kwang-se and Hoo-kwang, are filling up the measure of their iniquities: in addition to Seaou-chaou-kwei, above-named, a very notorious insurgent called 韋正 Wei-ching has been brought to an untimely end by the agency of invisible beings at 郴州 Ch'hing-chow: when 石大開 Shih-ta-k'hae, another rebel, ran away at 河西 Ho-se, he was killed by our soldiers; according to the testimony of all the rebels 馬雲山 Hung-yun-shan, is gone no one knows where: if he is not dead, he is run away. Those who are now disturbing the province of Hoo-pih are merely Hung-sew-tsenen, Yang-sew-tsing, Lo-a-wang, and some others; the numbers that are forced into their service, are merely like a flock of birds, while the conspirators who have followed the rebels from Kwang-se are but few in number. Let the great officers in charge of the army, together with the viceroys and governors, issue proclamations among the troops, both officers and soldiers, with the village braves, civil magistrates, gentry, and people, that they with united heart and strength proceed to the extermination of this stinking rabble: with respect to those who have been compelled to follow the rebels, as they do not do it willingly, it is decreed that if any of them will apprehend some of the rebels, and come over to the loyal standards, not only will their offences be forgiven, but they will be liberally rewarded. At present the grand army is assembling in clouds, and coming from all quarters to exterminate the rebels: and as the offences of these vagabonds have now come to the worst, both spirits and men unitedly abhor them, and they will not be able long to escape condign punishment. Respect this."

2nd moon, 4th day, (March 13th.)

The former viceroy of Hoo-kwang is allowed to retire on sick certificate.

常清 Chang-tsing, is ordered to take the troops belonging to two prefectures of Shan-tung, and hasten to the borders of Hoo-kwang, where he is to put himself under the orders of Ke-shen.

The Tartar troops from 吉林 Keih-lin and the river Amour are ordered to march, the former in eight divisions, and the latter in ten, with two days intervening between the march of each, in order not to distress the troops. It is declared to be most important, that the military regulations should be punctually attended to, in order that the regions through which they pass may be preserved in tranquillity. If in passing through the provinces of Chih-le and Ho-nan, they should need horses or provisions, they must not distress the people in order to procure the same; should they offend in this matter, the officers in command are to be delivered over to the local magistrates, and the circumstance reported to the emperor, who declares that he will punish the offenders according to the strictest rules of military law. He has recently heard of some excesses, while the troops were passing through Peking, whereupon the general was deprived of his command, as a warning to others: at the same time it is to be understood, that the magistrates of each district through which the troops pass must furnish the necessary provisions, in order to prevent the soldiers helping themselves.

2nd moon, 5th day, (March 14th.)

向榮 Heang-yung reports, that having put the rebels to flight, he has led forward the whole army in pursuit of them. It appears that after the rebels had taken possession of Woo-ch'hang, the imperial troops on the 1st day, of the 1st moon, (February 8th), made a simultaneous attack on their position, and slew a great number; on the next day, the city was closely invested, and the eastern and southern gates carried, when the imperialists rushed in, and the rebels evacuated in the other two gates; after which they were pursued to the water's edge and many slain; some of them having escaped on board the boats were again assailed by the guns of the imperialists. At present, therefore, the city of Woo-ch'hang is in the hands of the imperialists. Heang-yung, after leaving a portion of his troops in charge of the city, has pursued the enemy down the river. The emperor, on hearing of these successes, orders the officers in command to bury the slain, to comfort the mourners, and enquire what officers and men have distinguished themselves, in order that they may be suitably rewarded.

2nd moon, 6th day, (March 15th.)

Two officers report that 富陞 Foo-shing, the general in command of the Kirin (Tartar) troops, has on the march made exorbitant demands for horses and carriages; whereupon the emperor applauds the fidelity of the reporters, and dismisses the offending general. He says, that there is a fixed amount of aid which the troops may demand, and which ought to be furnished. But when this first division of Tartar troops, arrived at 盛京 Shing-king, or Leaou-tung, the general in command demanded an excessive number of horses for the conveyance of his baggage, and also unnecessarily delayed his journey, pretending to be sick, and stopping behind; in addition to which he dared to accuse the local magistrates of furnishing too small an amount of carriages; which the emperor views as altogether most detestable. He therefore deprives him of his dignities, and orders the troops to proceed forthwith.

2nd moon, 7th day, (March 16th.)

The viceroy and lieutenant-governor of Keang-soo report that several officers in the province have sent in various contributions towards the necessities of the state. The emperor therefore orders that their names be recorded, and dignities awarded them accordingly†. One has given the sum of 3,000 taels; seven have contributed 2,000 taels, among whom we find the prefects of Soo-chow, and Chang-chow; eleven have given each 1,000 taels, among whom we find the names of the prefect of Sung-keang-foo, (under whose rule Shang-hae is placed), Chin-keang-foo, Yang-chow-foo, and the magistrate of Chuen-shin, (to the eastward of Shang-hae); seven have contributed each 500 taels, among whom we find the magistrate of Tae-chang, (to the northward of Shang-hae.) The emperor orders the whole of these sums to be placed in the treasury at Nan-king, and used as occasion may require.

In the same *Gazette* the emperor gives strict orders that the numbers of soldiers entered on the lists should be strictly kept up, and the old and feeble disbanded. He also commands that especial care should be taken to guard against spies, and to apprehend suspicious persons.

2nd moon, 8th day, (March 17th.)

The emperor orders that the minister of state 賽尚阿 Sae-shang-a, who had been brought back, under arrest, from Hoo-nan, should be deprived of his office, while the members of the cabinet are required to consult as to the punishment to be awarded him.

W. H. M.

† This seems to be a mode of purchasing rank, under the name of assisting the government.

PEKING GAZETTE.

After an interval of three or four weeks, during which no numbers of the *Peking Gazette* reached Shanghai, several have arrived within a week past. Of the mass of minute and comparatively unimportant details, the following is a—

SUMMARY.

No. 7.—Of the 1st moon, 19th day, (Feby. 26th.)

The officer, Yih-ming memorialized the emperor on matters relating to the capture and extermination of several bands of rebels, amounting in all to 1,047, in Kwäng-tüng and Kwäng-sí, together with the capture of their arms and burning of their houses, by the imperialist officers and troops in that region.

No. 8.—Of the 1st moon, 20th day, (Feby. 27th.)

In consequence of Wú-ch'äng not having yet been regained, the emperor has despatched *Kishen* thither in haste, to the borders of Hú-kwäng and Kiäng-sí to recover that city.

No. 9.—Of the 1st moon, 21st day, (Feby. 28th.)

The emperor ordered the officer Ying-lüng to proceed to Hónan with 2000 troops.

A certain rich widow in the province of Shan-tüng, having given 10,000 taels of silver into the imperial treasury, the emperor has applauded her and appoints her deceased husband to the rank of a Chú-hóu.

On the 1st of the 1st moon the emperor worshipped his ancestors, and on the 10th he worshipped Tái-suí (i. e. the presiding deity of the year.

A company of literati while crossing from Tái-wan in the island of Formosa, over to the province of Fóh-kien for literary examination, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat in the channel. The emperor on learning of this accident, orders their names to be ascertained, that he may confer the imperial favor upon them in the shape of *post mortem* honors.

No. 10.—Of the 1st Moon, 22nd day, (March 1st.)

Sü Kwäng-tsin memorializes the emperor giving the particulars of the recovery of Wú-ch'äng by the imperial troops.

No. 11.—Of the 1st moon, 24th day, (March 3rd.)

The Lieut.-governor of Kiäng-sú, at Sú-chäu having informed the emperor that the Tsú-tsí at Shanghai, Wú Kíen-chäng ("Sam-qua") has presented 610 pieces of cannon, 3,500 catties of balls, and 3,000 catties of powder—the emperor directs that he be promoted in rank.

No. 12.—Of the 1st moon, 25th day, (March 4th.)

The emperor on learning the fall of Wú-ch'äng was filled with inexpressible rage at the officers who had deceived him, saying that city was in no danger. Sü Kwäng-tsin stated, that the rebels undermined the wall in the night, and blew it up, thus gaining an entrance. Sü is deprived of his rank and his peacock feather, and ordered to Peking to answer for his remissness. Hiäng-yüng is also temporarily degraded, to be restored, should he hereafter prove meritorious.

The emperor is exceedingly grieved that it is impossible for him to know the men he appoints to office, many being utterly unfit, while others really capable, are passed over. In thinking of the unsettled state of affairs in Kiäng-nan, he cannot eat nor can he sleep. He has already commanded Kí-shen and Lóhkíen-yüng to lead many soldiers to that region, to render assistance, and urges them to be of one mind, not of different opinions. If otherwise, their rank and office will not be regarded but they will be called to account.

No. 13.—Of the 1st moon, 27th day, (March 6th.)

The Lieut.-governor of Ngan-hwui having met his death in his master's service, the emperor advances him to the rank of governor, and directs a tablet to his memory be placed in the temple of illustrious ones, at Peking.

No. 14.—Of the 1st moon, 28th day, (March 7th.)

The emperor, in consequence of his displeasure at Sü Kwäng-tsin appoints Hiäng-yüng generalissimo. This is because of Sü's cowardice in shutting himself up at Yóh-chäu, and sending others, instead of going himself to the scene of danger.

No. 15.—Of the 2nd moon, 1st day, (March 10th.)

On the 7th of this moon the emperor will pass the night at the altar of Heaven and earnestly pray for the peace of his subjects, who from the commencement of the rebellion till now, in the provinces of Kwäng-sí, Hú-nan and Hú-peh, have suffered great distress. Also, because of several tens of thousands of people who perished in the city of Wú-ch'äng, he is deeply afflicted. He therefore upbraids the officers, that they did not prepare betimes against this calamity, but on the contrary, ran away before the rebels arrived. Why then should not the people also fear, removing to the east and west? In the time of the emperor Kiä-king, there was a rebellion for several years, in Hú-kwäng, but the people did not run away: they assembled village braves and protected themselves, now let those who have money assemble the village braves, and give to them the money they would otherwise throw away by moving. Those who follow the rebels, are not all willingly such. If these should return, receive them kindly for they are my subjects. The many myriads of gold that have been expended, have been to save my people. Wait a few days till my soldiers shall have surrounded and exterminated these rebels, and then surely there will be peace. Should any of them kill their chief, I will not only pardon him, but will moreover bestow distinguished favors upon him.

I have repeatedly blamed myself and prayed Great Heaven to forgive my sins, and save my people, and to inflict no more suffering upon them. Whatever distress there may yet be, let it fall on me alone.

No. 16.—Of the 2nd moon, 2nd day, (March 11th.)

It having been ascertained that a certain rebel named Siäu, was killed by the explosion of his own cannon, one of his followers being caught was asked where the body was buried. Having informed his captors, an officer was despatched to dig out the heart, and offer it in sacrifice to the shades of the many officers he had killed in battle.

Many of the officers who ran away at the capture of Yóh-chäu, having taken sick and died, their offences will be passed over.

No. 17.—Of the 2nd moon, 3rd day, (March 12th.)

The emperor has learned that many of his own troops combined with the rebels to plunder the people, and that they have been captured together. They will be tried and put to death either by beheading or strangling.

CHINA.

THE MORIBUND AND NASCENT DYNASTIES AND CHRISTIANITY.

(From Dr. MACGOWAN'S *Note Book.)*

(Concluded from last week.)*

Since translating the foregoing proclamations, several others have come to hand, some of which like those, may be relied on as authentic and genuine. The most interesting of the lot, and the only one which shall be given is that issued by general *Yang*, of the 'Army for Vanquishing the Manchus,' who says that "having received the imperial commands for exterminating the oppressors, I am now leading on troops for bringing the villains into subjection and am driving them all before me. You should know that our royal soldiers can by no means harass or molest the people; it therefore, behoves you all, to quiet your families, diligently follow your occupations, and to be careful that you give rise to no disturbances or create panics. Having ascertained that lawless vagabonds embraced the occasion of the non-arrival of our troops to abuse wives and maidens, and to perpetrate various outrages; we have had several hundred of them beheaded, as an example. Cases of insult and injury to people residing at a distance from the provincial city, being difficult of detection I have specially appointed a number of my adjutants to proceed through the departments with troops, for the apprehension and examination of such offenders. Those whom they find guilty are to be beheaded on the spot. Let the well disposed have written and posted on their lintels the word 'Compliance' to distinguish them from the traitorous. Do not give way to alarms or to suspicions. As for the shameless public characters, and the disgraceful tablets, they are all to be disowned [Honors or distinctions conferred by the Manchus, entirely ignored]. It is not becoming the great Han descendants to receive such dishonorable emoluments and rewards. And you, readers of the Classics, how can you consent to remain subject to those paltry thieves? This proclamation is issued, calling on you to discard them promptly and thoroughly, and to await the establishment of our court in Nanking, when those who undergo a proper examination, shall receive degrees according to their merit. Let the barbarians of other nations keep out of the way, until the empire becomes subject to us, when proclamations shall be issued concerning trade: but those stupid Buddhist priests, and the juggling Taouists, are to be repressed and their monasteries and temples demolished, as also those of all other corrupt sects. Let each trembingly obey. A special proclamation."

It is astonishing how many absurd reports obtain temporary credence among all classes; every day and every city give rise to an immense number, notwithstanding the existence of stringent regulations designed to silence political *guidnunes*. The story which has gained greatest currency, particularly in the imperial camp is worth reciting as a sample.

"On the night following his coronation the emperor had a vivid dream. He thought he was playing chess with a person named Chú Tien-teh, who beat him in three successive games. In the morning his majesty, though troubled in mind about the vision, feared to communicate it to his assembled council, but confided it as a secret to one of the Censors. After mature deliberation that officer suggested that he himself should be sent disguised as a trader, in search of Chú Tien-teh, and to procure for the emperor all the information in his power. The Censor made his way to Kwang-si, and after making many fruitless inquiries, thus accosted a lad whom he saw lounging on the road,—

"Younger brother, do you know of a person named Chú Tien-teh, residing in these parts?

"Why, elder brother, do you ask me that question?

"Because I wish to converse with him.

"What is it you wish to communicate?

"Something of a personal nature.

"Have you ever seen Chú Tien-teh?

"No.

"That is my name, I am Chú Tien-teh.

"Where is your residence? inquired the Censor.

"It is three *le* from this: I will take you to my house,—said the youth!

"When sipping tea, together, the Censor inquired if, he had not had a dream on a certain night?

"Yes, I had a dream that very night.

"Pray what was your dream?

"I dreamed of playing chess with Hien-fung.

"Who won?

"I won three games.

"Can you win the empire?

"I think I can.

"Have you any soldiers?

"None at present, but my teacher says they are gathering.

"Where is your teacher?

"In the next room, I will call him!—Whereupon a lame gentleman appeared, with whom the Censor held a long consultation, the result of which was, a resolution taken by the latter to join the fortunes of the nascent dynasty."

* This was intended to be introduced at the termination of the paragraph ending with "extraordinary occasions" but did not arrive time enough for insertion.

(Communicated.)

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

It is rather a difficult matter to "keep the run," as our naval friends would probably express it, of the vessels which are to compose this expedition. The object of the government of the United States appears to be to make it as formidable as circumstances require, and if men can be procured in season, its object may be attained. But some of the editors in America seem to have got up private expeditions of their own, for we cannot see that any two agree as to either the number or the names of the vessels we may expect to visit us, before proceeding north.

From the best sources of information within our reach we have ascertained that, with the ships already on the station, the following will probably comprise the Japan fleet:—

Ship-of-the-Line,	Vermont.
Steam-Frigates,	Powhatan & Mississippi.
Steamer,	Allegheny.
Corvettes,	Raleigh & Vandalia.
Naval Store-ship,	Southampton.
Chartered Store-ship,	Talbot.

This should not be confounded with a surveying expedition, composed of five vessels of various classes, which will be in the Chinese waters before a great while; though it is more than probable that the two squadrons will be directed to meet near the Japan islands.

The following are the ships now on the station, and awaiting the arrival of Commodore Perry:—

Steam-Frigate,	Susquenna.
Corvettes,	Plymouth & Saratoga.
Naval Store-ship,	Supply.

It thus appears that this fleet will be composed of twelve vessels, and the addition of those comprising the surveying expedition, will make seventeen in all.

This is force enough, perhaps, to induce the opening of the gates of Japan, if not to urge and insist upon it; and we should be gratified to see in a short time, a large mercantile fleet, bearing the flags of all nations, having the free ingress and egress of the best and most accessible ports in the empire of that jealous government. A change in its present system is not inconceivable; necessity may compel its rulers to do that, to which their own free will does not impel them. It is surely not an unfair conclusion, that there can be no great difficulty in commencing a trade with the people of Japan, if their government should be either coaxed, or frightened out of their present timid policy.

BOMBAY papers to the 16th February notice that preparations were going forward with the view of lighting up the town with the Vegetable gas, recently brought to the notice of the Indian public by Captain Barber.—The *Telegraph and Courier* states that orders had arrived from the Court of Directors to establish telegraphic lines, extending over 2,150 miles; the first lines will be from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, to Madras, and from Madras to Bombay. The works are to be commenced on the 1st October next, and the artificers to be employed were to leave England in May or June. We trust the Court of Directors will authorize a line of telegraphic communication hence to Calcutta, *viâ* Pinang, Rangoon and Akyab, and thus complete the chain of telegraphic communication throughout their vast dominions.—We observe that two wealthy Parsee firms at Bombay are about to open branch-houses of business in London—another stride in the march of progress by the intelligent and enterprising Zoroastrian nation.—Mr. Light, the *Aeronaut*, who led the Bombay public to believe that he would make an ascent, and took their money too, fearfully disappointed the thousands of gaping spectators assembled to witness his aerial flight. The papers say he was in a funk or drunk or both; these charges Mr. Light has indignantly denied, and to console the people for the loss of their money and temper he proposes to make a gratuitous ascent on the morning of the 19th of February.—*Straits Times*, March 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter, inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigay, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Cathaya, from Liverpool—54,772 pieces Grey Shirtings—10,000 pieces White Do.—1,700 pieces White Twills—3,363 pieces Coloured Cotton, (value $5,400)—2,468 pieces Velvets and Velveteens, (value $11,890)—1,748 pieces Fancy Cottons, (value $3,047—2,598 pieces Figured Cottons, (value $5,400)—7,200 change Long Ells—6,900 change Camlets—1,382 change Woollens—940 change Spanish Stripes—250 pieces Plain Cottons—1,200 pieces Chintzes—300 pieces Orleans Cloth, (value $1,600)—420 piculs Lead—2,450 pieces Dyed Cottons, (value $7,350)—45 pieces Low Woollen Mixtures (value $395)—198 pieces Woollen and Cotton Ditto (value $1,780)—2,798 Gross and 29 boxes Buttons (value $1,860)—15 Cases Window Glass—22 packages Contents unknown—55 packages Beer and personal Stores.

Countess of Winton, from Liverpool—589 Bales, 19,310 pieces Grey Shirtings—104 Cases 9,698 pieces White Shirtings—90 Bales 5,950 pieces Plain Cottons, (value $13,450)—10 Cases 300 pieces Chintzes—166 Cases Velvets, (value $14,950)—2,112 change Spanish Stripes—2640 change Long Ells—4,040 change Camlets—1,200 change Imitation Camlets—Printed Cottons (value $5,850)—Fancy Cottons (value $9,798)—1,700 pieces White Twills—2,100 pieces Coloured Fancy Cottons—9 packages Personal Stores.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 1, Geelong, ... *for* London.
2, Susquehanna, (U.S.Str.) ,, Cruize.
2, Wm. Watson, ... ,, London.
6, Horatio, (Am.)........... ,, New York.

Outward Bound—Carib.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Planet, (viâ Hongkong), and Balmoral.

Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, and Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger.

Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.

Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.

Hongkong.—Island Queen, and Minna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 1	Richard Allsop	A. ship	836	Kenny	New York	Jan. —	General	Russell and Co.
,, 2	Gallego	A. bark	372	Elley	California	Nov. —	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 2	Hermes	HM Str		Fishbourne	Ningpo	Apr. —		
,, 3	Eugenia	B. ship	714	Faulke	London	Oct. 23	General	Lindsay and Co.
,, 3	Susquehanna	U.S.Str		Buchannan	Cruize	Apr. —		
,, 3	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Mar. 24	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 2	Horatio	A. ship	460	Swift	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 5	Carib	B. bark	434	Kilgour	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Cathaya	746	Mar. 29	B. ship	493	Winder	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	Early
Countess of Winton	747	Mar. 29	B. bark	362	Craugie	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eugenia	750	April 3	B. ship	714	Faulke	Lindsay and Co.		
Gallego	274	April 2	A. bark	372	Elley	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Iona		April 3	B. schr	247	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	—th Inst.
Racer	268	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Order.	Repairing in	Dock
Richard Allsop	275	April 1	A. ship	836	Kenny	Russell and Co.		
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Sir H. Compton		Mar. 31	B. ship	311	Brown	P. F. Cama and Co.		
Thomas W. Sears	273	Mar. 29	A. ship	495	Osgood	Smith, King and Co.	Singapore	—th Inst.
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	*Laid up*	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	145	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander
—*British.*—					
Lily	Brig	12	432	125	Com. Sanderson.
Hermes	Steamer	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.
Salamander	Steamer	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.
—*American.*—					
Susquehanna	Str. F. S.	9	2500	350	Capt. Buchannan.
—*French.*—					
Cassini	Steamer	..	..	..	Capt. Plas.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Secret	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,730	168,400	576		
Security	Liverpool	305	Oct. 21					
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Eliza Moore	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,109,546	342,512	1,504	900	
Balmoral	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		360	288	
Sir Henry Pottinger	Liverpool	334	,, 8	2,858,075	62,000			

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 8th April, 1853.

The weather of the past week has been quite beautiful, and has left it's marks in the blooming shrubs and fields. No rain fell until last night when a very heavy thunder shower occurred. The temperature of the last three days has been unusually high and has caused the average of the week to exceed the mean of three years by no less than ten degrees.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
2	S.	30.06	30.10	29.92	54.0	43.0	55.3	S.	N.	0.00	0.15
3	S.	30.34	30.15	30.23	53.0	49.0	51.0	N.E. to N.N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.61
4	M.	30.32	30.37	30.20	57.5	44.0	49.5	S.E.	N.N.E. to N.	0.00	0.29
5	Tu.	30.09	30.39	29.95	58.0	48.0	49.5	S.E.	N.	0.00	0.13
6	W.	30.08	30.43	29.94	66.5	54.0	51.0	E.N.E. to S.E.	N.	0.00	0.41
7	Th.	29.90	30.31	29.76	73.5	57.0	52.0	S.S.E.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.61
8	F.	29.91	30.23	29.75	72.0	64.0	56.0	WNW. to NNW.	N.	0.36	0.09
Shanghae, 9th April, 1853				Mean	62.0		52.0		Total	0.36	1.29

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mary and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	220,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,030	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	
Year 1849-50	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	33
Year 1850-51	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	415
Year 1851-52	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,060,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain	67													31,225,000	20,315
United States	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,060,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	215
Australia	17													4,000,000	
Continent	3													1,300,000	
San Francisco	—													150,000	
Coastwise	—													2,060,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2													800,000	
														57,075,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels			1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,895,652	3,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			73
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159			47
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													836,000	82		150	69
In 5 ,,			1853—Jany. ,,													2,539,865	2,371			
In 7 ,,			Feby. ,,													4,378,784	840			26
																24,713,764	21,146	3 cases	150	216
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden	891	London													951,065				
,, 1	Ennadale	343	London													350,000				
,, 5	Bon Accord	380	London													405,000	394			
,, 9	S. V. Given	572	London													618,570	308			
,, 12	Duke of Portland	533	London													559,500	132			
,, 19	Leopard	300	Liverpool																	
,, 20	Erie	475	London													255,800	285			423
,, 21	Cornelia	700	London													750,000	29			
,, 25	Mary Shepherd	625	London																	
,, 30	Geelong	365	London													250,000	747			50
,, 30	Wm. Watson	480	London													430,000				13

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel			1852—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,113,500	405,800	138,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,537,400	42.00	5,390
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,895
Jany. 2	Helena	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
,, 24	Comoro	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
Mar. 9	Sea Witch	907	New York																
,, 17	Fenelon	394	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk	442	Sydney													220,000			
,, 17	Mary Montague	329	Sydney													289,700			
,, 24	Pacifique	392	Port Phillip																

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852															83,735	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona	206	Hongkong													48,747		
,, 21	Water Witch	279	Hongkong													140,728		
Feb. 19	Island Queen	129	Hongkong													71,493		
,, 25	Dewan	118	Woosung													38,920		
Mar. 2	Enterprise	80	Woosung													16,000		
,, 3	Iona	144	Hongkong													34,840		
,, 12	Samuel Russell	975	Hongkong															
,, 25	Nymph	106	Hongkong															
,, 27	Audax	161	Hongkong															
,, 27	Raduga	585	Hongkong															

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